

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of action taken by Government against those involved in illegal mining;

(d) whether Government have made any plan to check it; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) As per available information some instances of illegal mining in Delhi have come to the notice of the State Government.

(b) and (c) the details are given below:—

| Year                         | Nos. of cases of illegal mining reported/registered | Amount recovered on account of panalty (in Rs.) |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| 2004-05                      | 70  | 2,84,000  |
| 2005-06                      | 79  | 3,56,300  |
| 2006-07<br>(upto 15.12.2006) | 106   | 6,66,698  |

(d) and (e) State Governments are the owners of the minerals and grant mining leases. Since the rights for mineral and collection of revenue vests with the State Governments, and police and law & order machinery is with the respective States, full powers to curb illegal mining have been delegated to the State Governments as per the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957. State Governments have been asked to frame rules for prevention of illegal mining, constitute Task Forces at State/District level with a representative of Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) and furnish quarterly returns on the steps taken to check illegal mining to the Ministry of Mines for review.

### Composition of female population

\*370.SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the female population at present and its composition, age-wise and its deployment, sector-wise;

(b) what are the emerging trends among women in the cities and the country side; and

(c) what is the approximate number of women employed as well as working within the confines of homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) As per Census, 2001 there are 49.6 crore females in the country. Their age-wise composition is as under:—

| Age-group      | Number of females in age-group |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| All ages       | 496453556                      |
| 0-4            | 53327552                       |
| 5-9            | 61581957                       |
| 10-14          | 59213981                       |
| 15-19          | 46275899                       |
| 20-24          | 43442982                       |
| 25-29          | 41864847                       |
| 30-34          | 36912128                       |
| 35-39          | 34535358                       |
| 40-44          | 25859582                       |
| 45-49          | 22541090                       |
| 50-54          | 16735951                       |
| 55-59          | 14070325                       |
| 60-64          | 13930432                       |
| 65-69          | 10334852                       |
| 70-74          | 7180956                        |
| 75-79          | 3288016                        |
| 80+            | 4119738                        |
| Age not stated | 1237910                        |

As per the relevant data available, namely the National Sample Survey Report No. 515: Employment and Unemployment situation in India, 2004-2005, the per thousand distribution of usually employed females by the broad industry division (NIC 1998) during 2004-2005 is as follows:

|                                     | Rural | Urban |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture                         | 833   | 181   |
| Mining & quarrying                  | 3     | 2     |
| Manufacturing                       | 84    | 282   |
| Electricity, water etc.             | 0     | 2     |
| Construction                        | 15    | 38    |
| Trade, hotel & restaurant           | 25    | 122   |
| Transport, storage & communications | 2     | 14    |
| Other services                      | 39    | 359   |

(b) As per the above-mentioned Report, the Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) among rural females has declined in the younger age groups during 2005 compared to the rates in 1993-94. For the other age-groups, there had been a fall in the LFPR between 1993-94 and 1999-2000, but compensated with a similar rise in the rates between 1999-2000 and 2004-05. In urban areas, the pattern closely resembled that seen for the rural areas.

In so far as sector-wise trends are concerned, the following table refers:

*Per 1000 distribution of usually employed females by broad industry division (NIC 1998)*

| Broad industry division      | No of females (rural) |         | No. of females (urban) |         |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
|                              | 1993-94               | 2004-05 | 1993-094               | 2004-05 |
| Agriculture (\$)             | 862                   | 833     | 247                    | 181     |
| Manufacturing (*)            | 70                    | 84      | 241                    | 282     |
| Construction                 | 9                     | 15(*)   | 41                     | 38(\$)  |
| Trade, hotel & restaurant(*) | 21                    | 25      | 100                    | 122     |
| Other services(*)            | 34                    | 39      | 350                    | 359     |

\*: There has been an increase in the female employment over the years.

\$: There has been a decline in female employment over the years

(c) According to Population Census 2001 the female Workforce Participation Rate (WPR) in the country is 25.63 with 30.79 in rural areas and 11.88 in urban areas. Further, as per report No. 465 of NSS 55th round (July 1999-June 2000), about 36% of women in rural areas and 45% of women in urban areas were engaged in household duties according to their usual principal status.

### **Expansion and development of food processing industries**

†\*371. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:  
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme for expansion and development of food processing industries in the country since the last two years;

(b) if so, the number of food processing units functioning in the country in March, 2004; and

(c) the total number of those units in March, 2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing a Plan scheme for Technology upgradation/Modernization /Establishment of food processing units. Under the scheme, financial assistance is extended to food processing units for Technology upgradation /Modernization / Establishment of food processing units in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas or 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas. Difficult areas are Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim and North Eastern States, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP Areas. Under the Mini Mission IV of Technology Mission for Development of Horticulture, in difficult and high horticultural potential areas, assistance at still higher

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi